Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VII.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1807. [No. 2030.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 9. d

JUST RECEIVED,

Per schooner Freighter, Capt. Thomas, from Portland, and for sale by
Lawrason and Fowle,
45,000 feet prime boards
100 barrels New-England rum
2 pipes cognac brandy, 4th proof
100 sides soal leather.
September 13. d

SOAL LEATHER.

800 sides *RED SOAL LEATHER*, just received and for sale by
Lawrason and Fowle,
Who have also on hand,
4 bales plains
7 ditto Kendall cottons—which they sell on liberal terms.
September 18. d

NOW LANDING

At Powell's wharf, from on board sloop Maria Antoinette, from St. Jago de Cuba, and for sale by the subscribers—
62 hhds Molasses
65 barrels green Coffee
226 boxes Segars, superior qua-
ALSO ON HAND,
25 barrels Coffee
1700 lbs Bees Wax
270 Spanish Hides
10,000 bushels Salt.
Wadsworth and Butler.
September 3. d1w eotf

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from PHILIP WANTON and MARY his wife, to the subscribers, to secure a debt owing by him to the Bank of Alexandria, on THURSDAY the 8th day of October next, will be exposed to sale, on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, carrying an interest from that day, several LOTS and parcels of GROUND, in the town of Alexandria, to wit:

An undivided Moiety of a piece of Ground, with the Improvements, lying upon the west side of Royal-street and to the northward of King-street, fronting twenty-five feet six inches on Royal-street, and extending back one hundred and twenty-three feet five inches—the whole ground subject to an annual rent of fifteen pounds twelve shillings, Virginia currency.

A piece of Ground, lying upon the west side of Columbus-street and to the southward of King-street, extending on Columbus-street sixty-six feet seven inches to a twenty feet alley, then westwardly with the line of the alley one hundred and sixteen feet to another alley fourteen feet ten inches wide, then northwardly with the line of that alley twenty-six feet seven inches, then eastwardly twenty-four feet three inches and an half, then northwardly forty feet, then eastwardly ninety-one feet eight inches and an half—subject to an annual rent of forty-nine dollars fifteen cents.

A Square of Ground, containing two acres, lying on the south side of Wolfe-street, north side of Wilkes-street, west side of Patrick-street, and east side of Henry-street.

A large Frame Store & Warehouse, built upon a piece of ground lying on the south side of Prince-street and to the eastward of Fairfax-street, the ground is thirty feet some inches front on Prince-street, the building nearly covers the whole front, the building is ensured.

James Keith,
John C. Herbert,
September 18 [17] dts

Russia Sheetings & Ravens Duck.

Just received a few Bales—
FOR SALE BY
John G. Ladd.
September 26. d

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 10th day of October next, will be sold, on the premises,

A Tract of Land, belonging to the estate of Captain Richard Conway, deceased; containing seven hundred and thirty-nine and half acres, adjoining the lands of William Fitzhugh, Mrs. Washington, of Hayfield, Mr. Dulany and Mr. Cooke, and lying between six and seven miles from Alexandria. A particular description of the land is supposed unnecessary, as any disposed to purchase will probably examine it.—The terms of sale will be on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months; bond, with approved security, together with a mortgage on the premises will be required. Persons disposed to attend the sale will meet at 11 o'clock at Mr. *Benson's* tavern, on the Colchester road, from whence it is proposed to proceed to the land and to commence the sale precisely at 12 o'clock. This tract will be divided to accommodate purchasers.

And on the Monday following, the 12th day of October,
Will be sold, on the premises,

A tract of Land, lying on the west side of the old road leading from the falls church to Alexandria, containing one hundred and eighty-five acres, being a part of a tract of land sold by William H. Territt to Baldwin Dade. This land will be laid off in lots of about twenty-five acres each.

At the same time and place will be sold,

Some Lots of the Stump Hill Tract, containing from three to five acres each—the terms of sale the same as the above.

And on Wednesday, the 14th of the same month,
Will be sold for ready money, at public auction, at the coffee-house, in Alexandria,

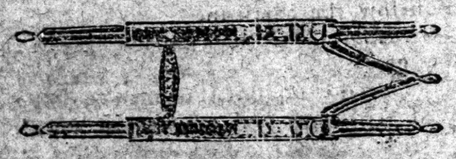
Thirty-six Shares of Alexandria Bank Stock.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
N. FITZHUCH,
E. L. LEE,
Ex'rs.
September 15. dts

Notice is hereby given,

THAT in consequence of a deed of trust from Henry D. Hooe, late of Prince William county, deceased, to secure the sum of three hundred and eighty-one pounds nineteen shillings and three pence, due to Alexander Smith, of Alexandria, from the said H. D. Hooe—on the first day of the next district court to be held at Hay-Market, in Prince William county, (being the 18th day of next month) I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, A TRACT OF LAND, situate in the county of Fauquier, containing one hundred and fifty acres—which Land has on it a Mill, a Store House and a comfortable Dwelling House, with necessary Out Houses; is situated about five miles from Hay-Market, and was formerly occupied by Nathan Matthew. The sale will take place at the tavern of Benjamin Bronough, in the town of Hay-Market.

R. Young.



HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders

FOR Ease, Elegance, Strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail at the MANUFACTORY, lower end of Prince Street Alexandria.

N. B. The Subscriber has a complete assortment well adapted for the Winter Season, and can supply wholesale purchasers on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.
Sept. 25 dóm.

DIRECTIONS.

The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article?

Richard Horwell.

☞ REMOVAL.

WILLIAM BARTLEMAN has removed to the lower end of King-street, opposite to Mr. Hugh Smith's glass and china warehouse, where he has an extensive and general assortment of GROCERIES, &c. for sale on his usual terms.

September 25. dtf

Wanted to Purchase,

From four to five hundred weight of prime *Goose Feathers.*

Apply to the Printer.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

A *NEGRO FELLOW*, from 18 to 25 years of age.

Apply as above.

September 25. 6t

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 6th day of October next, will positively be sold, at the Vendue-Store, on a credit of three months, for approved endorsed negotiable notes,

Two bales of Broad Cloths, from 11 to 18 shillings sterling costs.

2 ditto napt and plain Coatings, from 6 to 12 shillings sterling costs.

P. G. Marsteller.

September 24

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the capitol, in Richmond, March 5, 1807, will be sold, on the premises, on Thursday the 1st day of October next, to the highest bidder, for cash,

A House and Lot—*Also*, an unimproved Lot, situated on the north side of Duke-street, between Columbus and Alfred-streets, the property of Amos Alexander.

☞ The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

Cuthbert Powell,
Phineas Janney,
Thomas Janney,
Com'rs.
Sept. 8. dts

Land for Sale.

TO be Sold, on the premises, on Thursday the 15th of October next, a small TRACT OF LAND, lying in the county of Fairfax, containing about one hundred and forty acres. This Land lies about seven or eight miles of Alexandria and George-Town, has a sufficient quantity of wood and meadow land, and is well watered. It lies adjoining the seat of Dr. Henry Rose, and would make a comfortable retreat for a town family in the sickly season. Capt. Joseph Powell will shew the Land to any person wishing to view it, before the day of sale, when the terms which is expected to be accommodating, will be made known by

The Legatees of Nathan Smith, dec'd.
September 9 dts

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

WINES.
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum

TEAS.
12 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do hyson skin
5 do. imperial

400 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

Aug. 31 d

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by
Cottom and Stewart.
August 24

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue-Store, on a credit of four months,

One pipe, four half pipes, and seven quarter-casks of *Madeira Wine*, of a superior quality.

P. G. Marsteller.
September 29.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue Store,

One bale of Rose Blankets, & one bale of Negro Cottons, on a credit of ninety days.

P. G. Marsteller.
September 29.

FOR SALE,

The Schooner
INDUSTRY,

Lying at Col. Gilpin's wharf, burthen upwards of 45 tons, firm and sound—serviceable for the bay or river.—For terms apply to

G. SHAY, *Prince-street.*
September 29. 3t

Thirty casks fresh Rice,

Just received,
And for sale by
Mordecai Miller.
September 22. d

NOTICE.

Under the authority of a deed of trust from *Thomas West* to the subscriber, to satisfy a debt due to John Hodgkin's, of seven hundred sixty-two dollars forty-two cents—on TUESDAY the 6th day of October, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in Lots containing from 10 to 14 acres—

A Tract of Land, near Alexandria, to the north of the new turnpike road, and lying on the east of Stump-Hill, being one moiety of a tract of land commonly called "*Pearson's Tract.*"

The terms of sale will be—One-third cash, one-third in sixty, and one-third in ninety days. Conveyances to be made on the receipt of the last instalment. The title papers will be shewn on the day of sale.—Sale to begin at twelve o'clock.

R. MOTT.
September 28. dts

Just Received,

By the brig Louisa, John Macnamara, master, from Madeira,
And for Sale by the Subscriber,
7 pipes and 12 quarter casks prime London particular WINE, of the brand of Scott & Co. fit for immediate use.

James Patton.
August 21

☞ *ALSO,*
Bills on London for Sale,
Drawn by J. P.

The subscriber has on hand,

A few Bales of GOODS, suitable to the approaching season, which he will dispose of at a low advance, on a liberal credit, viz.

BLUE KERSEYS
BLUE CLOTH
MIXED COATINGS
BAIZES
WHITE SWANSKIN
MIXED FLANNELS
NARROW CLOTHS
FLANNEL SERGE
BEAVER COATING
¼ DOWLAS

Also, just Landing,
13 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR, of good quality.
2 puncheoes St. Croix RUM, 3d prf. and
3 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th prf.

James Patton.
September 10 d

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.
June 22. tawtf

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER,

TRIAL
OF
COLONEL A. BURR.

(Continued by adjournment and held at the Capitol in the Hall of the house of Delegates,) for High Treason against the U. States.

OPINION
Of the Court on the motion to arrest the evidence. Delivered on

MONDAY, August 31.

[CONTINUED.]

The second point in this division of the subject is the necessity of adducing the record of the previous conviction of some one person who committed the fact alledged to be treasonable.

This point pre-supposes the treason of the accused, if any has been committed, to be accessorial in its nature. Its being of this description according to the British authorities, depends on the presence or absence of the accused at the time the fact was committed. The doctrine on this subject is well understood, has been most copiously explained and need not be repeated. That there is no evidence of his actual or legal presence is a point already discussed and decided. It is then apparent that, but for the exception to the general principle which is made in cases of treason, those who assembled at Blannerhassett's island, if that assemblage was such as to constitute the crime, would be principals, and those who might really have caused that assemblage, although in truth the chief traitors, would in law be principals.

It is a settled principle in the law that the accessory cannot be guilty of a greater offence than his principal. The maxim is, accessorius sequitur naturam sui principalis; the accessory follows the nature of his principal. Hence results the necessity of establishing the guilt of the principal before the accessory can be tried. For the degree of guilt which is incurred by counselling or commanding the commission of a crime, depends upon the actual commission of that crime. No man is an accessory to murder unless the fact has been committed.

The fact can only be established in a prosecution against the person by whom a crime has been perpetrated. The law supposes a man more capable of defending his own conduct than any other person and will not tolerate that the guilt of A, shall be established in a prosecution against B. Consequently if the guilt of B. depends on the guilt of A, A must be convicted before B can be tried. It would exhibit a monstrous deformity indeed in our system if B might be executed for being accessory to a murder committed by A, and A should afterwards upon a full trial be acquitted of the fact. For this obvious reason, although the punishment of a principal and accessary was originally the same, and although in many instances it is still the same, the accessary could in no case be tried before the conviction of his principal, nor can he yet be tried previous to such conviction, unless he requires it, or unless a special provision to that effect be made by statute.

If then, this was a felony, the prisoner at the bar could not be tried until the crime was established by the conviction of the person by whom it was actually perpetrated.

Is the law otherwise in this case, because in treason all are principals?

Let this question be answered by reason and by authority.

Why is it that in felonies, however atrocious, the trial of the accessory can never precede the conviction of the principal? Not because the one is denominated the principal and the other the accessory, for that would be ground on which a great law principle could never stand. Not because there was in fact a difference in the degree of moral guilt, for in the case of murder committed by a hardy villain for a bribe, the person plotting the murder and giving the bribe, is, perhaps, of the two, the blacker criminal; and, were it otherwise, this would furnish no argument for precedence in trial.

What then is the reason?

It has been already given. The legal guilt of the accessory depends on the guilt of the principal; and the guilt of the principal can only be established in a prosecution against himself.

Does not this reason apply in full force to a case of treason?

The legal guilt of the person who planned the assemblage on Blannerhassett's island depends not simply on the criminality of the previous conspiracy, but on the criminality of that assemblage. If those who perpetrated the fact be not traitors, he who advised the fact cannot be a traitor. His guilt then, in contemplation of law, depends on theirs, and their guilt can only be established in a prosecution against themselves. Whether the adviser of this assemblage be punishable with death as a principal or as an accessory, his liability to punishment depends on the degree of guilt attached to an act which has been perpetrated by others, and which, if it be a criminal act, renders them guilty also —His guilt therefore depends on theirs, and their guilt cannot be legally established in a prosecution against him.

The whole reason of the law then relative to the principal and accessory, so far as respects the order of trial, seems to apply in full force to a case of treason committed by one body of men in conspiracy with others who are absent.

If from reason we pass to authority, we find it laid down by Hale, Foster, and East, in the most explicit terms, that the conviction of some one who has committed the treason must precede the trial of him who has advised or procured it.—This position is also maintained by Leach in his notes on Hawkins, and is not, so far as the court has discovered, any where contradicted.

These authorities have been read and commented on at such length that it cannot be necessary for the court to bring them again into view. It is the less necessary because it is not understood that the law is controverted by the counsel for the United States.

It is, however, contended, that the prisoner has waved his right to demand the conviction of some one person who was present at the fact, by pleading to this indictment.

Had this indictment even charged the prisoner according to the truth of the case, the court would feel some difficulty in deciding that he had by implication waved his right to demand a species of testimony essential to his conviction. The court is not prepared to say that the act which is to operate against his rights, did not require that it should be performed with a full knowledge of its operation—It would seem consonant to the usual course of proceeding in other respects in criminal cases that the prisoner should be informed that he had a right to refuse to be tried until some person who committed the act should be convicted, and that he ought not to be considered as waving the right to demand the record of conviction, unless with the full knowledge of that right he consented to be tried. The court, however does not decide what the law would be in such a case. It is unnecessary to decide it, because pleading to an indictment in which a man is charged as having committed an act, cannot be construed to wave a right which he would have possessed, had he been charged with having advised the act. No person indicted as a principal can be expected to say I am not a principal, I am an accessory; I did not commit, I only advised the act.

The authority of the English cases on this subject depends in a great measure on the adoption of the common law doctrine of accessorial treasons. If that doctrine be excluded, this branch of it may not be directly applicable to treasons committed within the United States. If the crime of advising or procuring a levying of war be within the constitutional definition of treason, then he who advises or procures it must be indicted on the very fact, and the question whether the treasonableness of the act may be decided in the first instance, in the trial of him who committed it, will depend upon the treason, as it respects the law of evidence, which produced the British decisions with regard to the trial of principal and accessary, rather than on the positive authority of these decisions.

This question is not essential in the present case, because if that crime be within the constitutional definition, it is an overt act of levying war, and to produce a conviction ought to have been charged in the indictment.

The law of the case being thus far settled, what ought to be the decision of the court on the present motion? Ought the court to set and hear testimony which cannot affect the prisoner, or ought the court to arrest that testimony? On this question much has been said—much that perhaps may be ascribed to a misconception of the point really under consideration. The motion has been treated as a motion confessedly made to stop relevant testimony, and in the course of the argument it has been repeatedly stated by those who oppose the motion, that irrelevant testimony, may and ought to be stopped That this statement is perfectly correct, is one of those fundamental principles in judicial proceedings which is acknowledged by all and is founded in the absolute necessity of the thing. No person will contend that in a civil or criminal case, either party is at liberty to introduce what testimony he pleases, legal or illegal, and to consume the whole term in details of facts unconnected with the particular case. Some tribunal then must decide on this admissibility of testimony. The parties cannot constitute this tribunal for they do not agree. The jury cannot constitute it, for the question is whether they shall hear the testimony or not. Who then but the court can constitute it? It is of necessity the peculiar province of the court to judge of the admissibility of testimony. If the court admit improper, or rejects proper testimony, it is an error of judgment, but it is an error committed in the due exercise of their judicial functions.

(To be continued.)

MOTION FOR COMMITMENT.

EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE.

MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Continuation of Jacob Dunbaugh's Evidence.

Mr. *Hay.* State what passed between col. Burr and yourself about your getting people to join him.

Witness. I stopt before with saying, that col. Burr had not spoken to me to engage citizens: But he *had* spoken to me about soldiers. On the 30th of December, after col. Burr had obtained capt. Bissell's consent for me to go with him, I went to col. Burr where he was encamped about a mile or two below the garrison at Fort Massac on the Indiana side. Col. B. asked me into his cabin (a private room he had) and asked me if I could not get ten or twelve of the best men in the garrison to go along with him. I asked him how it was to be done. He said, "get them to desert." I told him no. He asked me if I could not steal out of the garrison, arms, such as muskets, fusees and rifles. I told him that I would not, if I could, for him or any other man on earth; that I had always been well treated by the officers of the army. I told him I had a rifle of my own, and he told me to bring it with me and he would pay me for it. I started then to the garrison, and prepared myself to go; that was, after col B. had obtained liberty of my captain.

The counsel for the accused contended that this kind of testimony was not at all relevant to the subject. After some discussion the examination proceeded.

At the mouth of Cumberland, Walter Davidson engaged a man by the name of Casey. Q. On what terms? *Witness.* I do not particularly recollect. Q. How do you know that Davidson was the agent of col. Burr? *Witness.* He belonged to the party and told me was an agent for col. Burr. The substance of the engagement was, he was to receive 12 1-2 dols. per month for 6 months, clothes and victuals for 6 months, and 100 acres of land, to fight against all opponents. This Mr. Davidson, Plumb, & Andrew Wood, were sent to New Madrid to enlist more men. The witness here returned to that point in his narration at which he had been interrupted on his former examination. When I returned to Fort Massac on the 28th Dec. I gave col. Burr's compliments to captain Bissell and told him that col. B. had sent him a barrel of apples. The next day, 29th, his Mr. Davidson, Plumb and Andrew Wood, came to the garrison very early in the morning, in a skiff; this was the time when they told me that they were going to enlist more men for col. Burr. They bought a skiff of me, that was left with me to sell by a Mr. Cutler, a surveyor, their own skiff was afterwards carried off by col. Burr's party. That evening after sundown, a barge came down to Fort Massac with 12 men in it. Col. Tyler & major Hill were in it, and I think also major Smith. They went up to capt Bissell's quarters, where they staid about 20 minutes; and I then heard col. Tyler tell the boat's crew to return to where col. B. was encamped; with some other instructions that I did not hear. Between 12 or 1 o'clock that night col. Burr's boats passed by the fort, and landed about one or two miles below the garrison.

(Mr. *Hay.* How many men were then in the garrison? A. 44 men. Q. Was that the usual compliment of men? No; some of the troops had gone to Newport, and some to other places. Q. Was there any artillery? A. None. Q. How wide is the river at that place? A. About a mile wide.)

Next morning captain Bissell told me to get 6 men with the clinker boat, to take him down the river a small piece. While the men were getting ready, a Mr. Fort (perhaps his christian name was John) who had been lying there several days, asked me how I would like to go along. I told him I should like it very well, if I could get leave to go. He told me he had been speaking to captain Bissell the evening before, and that captain Bissell had consented to let me go. While the boat was getting ready captain Bissell, colonel Tyler, major Hill and I believe major Smith, came down. Captain Bissell got into his own boat; the rest pushed off in the boat that had been lying there several days and fell down in company with him to where colonel Burr was encamped. Captain Bissell went into colonel Burr's boat, and while there, colonel Burr asked him, to let me go with him. I heard it because though I was not in the same room there was a thin partition between us, and I heard him ask captain Bissell. I did not hear captain Bissell's answer. Captain Bissell came out got into his own boat, and after going one or two hundred yards we landed and walked up to the garrison. 30th December while I was in the military store, a man came in, who brought two letters from colonel Burr. He gave captain Bissel one, and the other to me. Captain Bissel went out and after I had done in the store, he called me, took me through the Sally Port to the back of the garrison, and asked me whether colonel Burr had been speaking to me, about a furlough. I told him no. He asked me whether I wanted a furlough to go. I told him with his approbation and advice. I would take one. Captain Bissell said, he would not advise me; but if I wanted one for 20 days, he would give me one. He told me, before the 20 days were out, I should see the general. He asked me, if col. B. had told me any secrets, and if he had, that I must keep them to myself. I accepted of capt. B's. offer, and he told me to get ready to go with colonel Burr. I then went & saw colonel Burr, and the conversation passed about the men and arms which I have already related. That evening (on the 30th December) captain Bissell sent for me to his quarters, and told me, he was going to advise me, what I was to do; he advised me never to forsake colonel Burr, that he would do something for me. He told me, that if ever col. B. got on a field of battle never to leave him on the ground. At the same time he made me a present of a silver breast-plate. That evening I went to captain Bissell's for my furlough. He gave me a furlough, with a letter to general Wilkinson, to be delivered by colonel Burr. Col. B. had then started, and I was to give him the letter as soon as I overtook him. On the 31st December, being the day for muster and inspection, I asked capt. B. if I was to show my clothing; I said they were all packed up and on board. He told me I must borrow some for inspection, which I accordingly did, agreeably to his orders. Whilst the men were on parade, I went to his lady's quarters, to take my leave, and on my return, captain Bissell having brought the men to a ground, he told me, "Dunbaugh, I wish you success, let you go where you will." I wanted to see Dr. Tuttle before I went, and capt. B. told me, if I had no particular business, I had better go on, and if any one asked me where I was going, I was to say, I was only going a few miles down the river, and that I was coming back again. There was one of col. Burr's boats with 8 hands to take me to him.

We overtook Col. B. on the 1st January at New-Madrid. I handed him the letter for gen. Wilkinson, and he broke it open. I told him, the letter was for gen. W. He asked pardon, took me into his cabin, and sealed it up. I asked him, what boat I was to go in, and he said, in his own; as its accommodations were better than in any other. We left New-Madrid about 11 or 12 o'clock that day (1st Jan.) Andrew Wood, remained at New-Madrid, and Plumb and Walter Davidson, who had been sent on to enlist men, got on board the boats; and Mr. Hopkins was left in their places to enlist—After we got into the stream, a keel boat came along side; and took col. B. into another boat some hundred yards off. I saw him on the bow of that boat giving some instructions, but I could not hear him. Major Floyd had charge of this keel-boat and crew; and I understood they were instructed to be at Natchez in 4 days. When we got within 45 miles of the Chickasaw Bluffs, col. Burr asked me if I would go a-head with him to C. Bluffs, in a small boat, as I was acquainted with the river. I told him I would. We got into a small boat with 12 more men, and he gave general orders to the other boats to follow so as to reach the Bluffs next morning. We got there between 12 & 1 o'clock at night, (3d Jan.) After we landed, col. B. told me I must go up to the garrison, and ask the commanding officer, if he could not get quarters, that night for himself and men. When I arrived at the garrison, I was conducted to lieut. Jacksons quarters. He returned his compliments, and said he would furnish them with lodgings. Col. Burr went up with some of his men and supped. The next morning col. B. asked me if I was acquainted with the men in the garrison. I told him I was. He asked me if I could not get 10 or 12 of the best men to desert. I told him, I would not. He then said, he would speak to them himself, and get 2 of the best men, and asked me to name them, which I did. (Upon being interrogated, the witness said, there were 19 men in the fort; a few pieces of cannon and the river about as wide as at Fort. Massac.) Sometime in the afternoon I asked col. B. if he had got the men to go with him. He said he had. Sometime that evening he told me and the other men we That day col. B. empl to run him some mus 600; for which col. B He bought 3 dozen factory, which col. B men: some he had h boats landed at the b all started, except a s He soon overtook us boat. No one came him. We proceeded myra 35 miles above 10th Jan. Col. B. ag go down to Bayou Pie (Mr. Dunbaugh's ev

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Late, Foreig

LONDON

STATE

[*From th*

Note of Mr. Canni of state for fore Stahremberg, the at London.

"LOND

"The undersigne pal secretary of sta has laid before the k to him by prince St der extraordinary, tentiary of his majest tria, king of Hunga which his imperial m as the mediator of a

"The undersigne command from the k communicate to pri inclosed official answ imperial majesty. T justice to the motive his imperial majesty negociation which, b terests of all parties, restoration of a lasti maneot tranquility majesty, therefore, a imperial majesty's n he is concerned; bu that it shall also be a ther powers involved

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His majesty the kin dom of Great Britain rived with due regar of his majesty the emp of Hungary and Bohe appreciates the moti this occasion determ become the mediator

The king who has n a secure and lasting ject of the war in wni who has never refused posal which offered th attaining his proposed moment hesitate to gi the declared opinion o peror and king, and t only to be obtained by tion on the part of all in the present war.

The king will have ing upon such a negoci sent of the other pow shall have been rec will without delay communications in thi powers with which he united by the ties of dence in order to ascer in the event of their be proposition of his Impe sult with them as to th negociations shall com ble to his imperial m to come to an understan ciples which should equ and basis of discussion rangement.

As to what concerns t to become the seat o place, will be equally ac esty, provided (exclus ble condition which is a note of his imperial m be free from all immedi events of the war,) t majesty in the same deg powers, the means of a s pupted communication v laries whom his majes this congress.

A Russian officer ar the 15th ult. brought ord sign for the cessation ween the Turks and R Adriatic and Mediterran Bonaparte not conte ning the continent, app

that evening he told me that lieut. Jackson and the other men would follow in a few days That day col. B. employed a man one Skinner to run him some musquet balls. He run him 600; for which col. B. paid him one dollar. He bought 3 dozen Tomahawks out of the factory, which col. B. distributed among his men: some he had helved. That day all the boats landed at the bluff, and on the 5th they all started, except a small boat left for col. B. He soon overtook us and got into his own boat. No one came from the garrison with him. We proceeded to a place called Palmyra 35 miles above Bayou Pierre, on the 10th Jan. Col. B. again asked me, if I would go down to Bayou Pierre with him.

(Mr Dunbaugh's evidence to be continued.)

Late Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, August 13.

STATE PAPER.

[*From the German.*]

Note of Mr. Canning, English secretary of state for foreign affairs, to prince Stahremberg, the Austrian ambassador at London.

"LONDON, April 25, 1805.

"The undersigned, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has laid before the king the note delivered to him by prince Stahremberg, ambassador extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the emperor of Austria, king of Hungary and Bohemia, in which his imperial majesty offers himself as the mediator of a general peace.

"The undersigned has received it in command from the king his sovereign, to communicate to prince Stahremberg the inclosed official answer to the note of his imperial majesty. The king does complete justice to the motives that have induced his imperial majesty to propose a mode of negociation which, by embracing the interests of all parties, can alone lead to the restoration of a lasting peace and the permanent tranquility of Europe; and his majesty, therefore, accepts the offer of his imperial majesty's mediation, so far as he is concerned; but with this provision, that it shall also be accepted by all the other powers involved in the present war.

NOTE.

His majesty the king of the United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has received with due regard the communication of his majesty the emperor of Austria, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and also justly appreciates the motives which have upon this occasion determined his majesty to become the mediator of a general peace.

The king who has never failed to look to a secure and lasting peace as the only object of the war in which he is engaged, & who has never refused to listen to any proposal which offered the least probability of attaining his proposed object, cannot for a moment hesitate to give his full assent to the declared opinion of his majesty the emperor and king, and that such a peace is only to be obtained by a general negociation on the part of all the powers engaged in the present war.

The king will have no difficulty in entering upon such a negociation, as soon as the consent of the other powers interested there to shall have been received. His majesty will without delay make the necessary communications in this respect to those powers with which he is more especially united by the ties of friendship and confidence in order to ascertain their views, and in the event of their being favorable to the proposition of his Imperial majesty, to consult with them as to the mode in which the negociations shall commence, and agreeable to his imperial majesty's proposition, to come to an understanding as to the principles which should equally form the ground and basis of discussion and of a general arrangement.

As to what concerns the choice of a place to become the seat of negociation, any place, will be equally acceptable to his majesty, provided (exclusive of the indispensible condition which is also expressed in the note of his imperial majesty that it shall be free from all immediate influence of the events of the war,) that it affords to his majesty in the same degree as to the other powers, the means of a speedy and uninterrupted communication with the plenipotentiaries whom his majesty should send to this congress.

—

A Russian officer arrived at Milan on the 15th ult. brought orders from his sovereign for the cessation of hostilities between the Turks and Russians in the Adriatic and Mediterranean.

Bonaparte not content with revolutionising the continent, appears now resolved to revolutionize the heavens. The university of Leipsic has resolved that the stars in the sword and girdle of Orion shall be in future called, "The stars of Napoleon."

BOSTON, *September 24.*

Latest from Elsineur.

Captain Stickney, of the ship America, arrived last evening in 36 days from Elsineur, informs, that a British squadron lay there the 8th August, consiting of about 20 sail of the line, from 15 to 20 frigates, a large number of ships and brigs, bomb vessels, fire ships, &c. 200 sail of transports, with 40 000 troops. Many of the vessels were loaded with ordnance. Capt. S. further informs, that a British minister landed at Elsineur, and proceeded to Copenhagen to inquire of the Danish government, whether they intended to side with the French or English; and that the answer was, that they intended to preserve their neutrality.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

Latest Proceedings.

The court have been principally occupied by the examination of evidence. On Wednesday, Mr. Hay read the deposition of David Fisk.

Mr. Alexander Henderson was then called on the part of the U. S. to explain the views of the party, when the counsel for the accused made an elaborate effort to exclude *such* testimony; on the ground that an overt act ought first to be proved, and that such testimony could only be considered as collateral. The *Chief Justice* overruled the objection on the grounds represented in our last paper. Some conversation then ensued upon the question, how far the evidence about to be adduced (principally consisting of acts and conversations of Blannerhasset) would affect Mr. Burr. The Chief Justice seemed disposed to think that it did not affect him. Mr. *Hay* contended that when a connection and conspiracy were proven, the act and declarations of one accomplice are good against the rest. The Chief Justice was willing to hear an argument upon the point. Mr. Burr then said that as he understood he was not affected, he would not interfere.

The examination of the evidence then proceeded. Mr. Alexander Henderson was examined, and partly cross-examined.

On Thursday, the cross-examination of Mr. A. Henderson was completed. He was followed by his brother John G. Henderson; Mr. Richard Neale & John Graham, esq. The examination of Mr. Charles Duvall also commenced.

On Friday Mr. Duvall's examination was completed. He was followed by Dr. David C. Wallace, his brother Robert Wallace, Mr. Edm. B. Dana and David Gilmore. In the course of these proceedings judge Meigs was called up, sworn and afterwards discharged. The particulars hereafter.

Mr. Hay then observed that he had only two witnesses more to produce; gen. Eaton, whose evidence had not been completed on a former examination, and general Wilkinson whom he would introduce, to-morrow, (Saturday) The chief justice enquired whether he could form any idea of the length of gen. W's evidence.

Mr. Hay as far as it relates to us not twenty minutes; but the cross examination may not perhaps be completed in 20 times 20 minutes. *(Enquirer.)*

—

The proceedings on the motion to commit are likely to last many days longer. One of col. Burr's counsel. Mr. Botts, it is understood will be compelled by the situation of his family and by his public and professional duties in the district court of Fredericksburgh, now about to commence to leave the defence after the attendance of this day. *(Ibid.)*

—

That part of my testimony inserted in the Enquirer of the 22d instant, which states that "Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Fort and myself went before to get more men," is incorrect. I went from Massac to N. Madrid, in a boat with Mr. Tyler, and remained there at his request, Mr. Fort never engaged any men to my knowledge, nor did I see him for a considerable time afterwards, which was at Natchez.

THOMAS HARTLEY.

(Ibid.)

—

In Dunbaugh's testimony in the last Enquirer, it is erroneously stated "col. Burr & Wyllie had gone into the bow of the boat *with* a saw and augur." The witness says that they went there *for* them. *(Ibid.)*

—

Departed this life, on Sunday, the 20th instant, after a few hours illness, WILLIAM F. AST, Esq. Principal Agent to the Mutual Insurance Society, *vs.* fire, in the 41st year of his age. [*Vir. Gaz.*

—

The Brig Syren, Sulger, arrived at Kingston (Jam.) from Philadelphia the 29th of August. Off Cape Tiburon, she was boarded by the French imperiat sch'r Musquito, who took out two of her crew, and gave the master a note, assigning his reason for doing so.

The Peterell sloop of war also arrived at Kingston on the same day, from a cruise; she brought in with her the American sch'r Princess Ann of Norfolk, with 30,000 lbs. of coffee, cut out of Jeremie on the 20th inst. by her boats on which occasion Dickins and one seaman were wounded, the former slightly but the other has smce died. At the time she was taken possession of 50 of Petions troops were on board, who had been hired by the American captain to defend his vessel under an assurance from him that he understood a French privateer was to make an attempt to cut her out. Two of these men were killed, and 6 wounded, one of them, their commander dreadfully; the remainder jumped overboard, and it is supposed perished. as the schooner lay at the distance of nearly a mile and a half from land.

The sch'r Mayaguana, Sano, was immediately dispatched from Jeremie, under Danish colors, with dispatches to vice admiral Dacres on the Jamaica station. The dispatches related to the capture of the Princess Ann before mentioned—and the vessel has since been given up to the owners.

—

An arrival at Boston has brought London dates to the 15th of August.——No later than the foreign advices via N. York. We have selected several items from the *Boston Centinel*

It was generally conjectured in England that admiral Gambier had orders to act as circumstances might require, against any *confederacy* hostile to Great Britain—On the 14th of August, sir Stephen Shairp, late consul general in Russia, set off from London for Petersburg, with orders it was said, 'to all merchant ships to leave the place immediately.'

The British parliament was prorogued the 12th of August, and it was said would not again convene till after Christmas——The usual speech on the occasion was pitched to a war note, and from its tone there did not appear any disposition in G. Britain to avail itself of the Russian mediation. The whole language of the British ministers in parliament continued conciliatory, and the papers and private letters from London say, if war should come it must come from the American side of the Atlantic. The arrival of the Revenge was impatiently expected in England.

A grand festival was ordered in France for Bonaparte's birth day, the 15th of August.

The French Senate have congratulated Jerome Bonaparte on his creation to the kingly dignity. He was to take possession of his new kingdom the 30th of July; and the princess of Saxony having refused her hand to prince Jerome, he was to have been married to Princess of Wirtemberg, the 15th Aug.

The French emperor has graciously given to that part of Poland now called the Duchy of Warsaw, a new constitution, from the manufactery of the Abbe Sieys. Thus have those Poles changed their master; and are now subjects of the king of Saxony, who is a subject of Bonaparte; and thus ends the French farce of the restoration of Poland.

The duke of Wurtzberg is to be created king of Franconia.

The prince of Mecklenburg has been reinstated in his ancient possessions.

A lettter received in Boston, dated Liverpool, August 15 says, "the appearances of a rupture with America have subsided, and admiral Berkeley will be recalled."

The duke of Manchester is appointed governor of Jamaica.

Mrs. Whitelock, from America, is engaged at Drury Lane.

—

LONDON, *August 14.*

Mr. Sheridans motion upon the state of Ireland came on last night, and was negatived upon a division by a majority of 76 to 33.

King Joseph has passed a decree, compelling the agents of all the proprietors of lands in his dominions, who have left the kingdom without having taken the oath of allegiance, to pay the rents into the royal treasury, on pain of forfeiting double the value.

—

PARIS, *August 2.*

The Prince of Benevento (Talleyrand) and M. Maret, the secretary of state are arrived at Paris.

August 4.

On Sunday the corps diplomatique repaired to the Palace of St. Cloud, and had an audience of the Emperor. The Spanish, Austrian and Portuguese ambassadors, were present After the audience the institute were introduced and addressed his majesty. He received the members graciously and conversed some time with them.

No important event has marked the senseless war which the king of Sweden already repents having provoked. The English landed in the isle of Rugen do not seem anxious to take part in it. The Swedes are terror struck on seeing that they have embarked in a quarrel so obviously unequal. They fear and with too much reason; that the generosity of the Emperor may have been wearied out by the extravagant conduct of their sovereign. The possession of Stralsund and Pomerania was advantageous to Sweden both on account of their commercial relations and of the political considerations it gave her in the affairs of the north—but the scandalous example of this rupture exposes the King of Sweden to the risk of being excluded from this side the Baltic. We are ignorant what hopes the British government has given him—but he cannot expect an equivalent for the losses he has to fear. When all the nations of the continent sigh for peace, he has suffered himself too easily to be persuaded by the English to furnish them with the means of disturbing it. The common interest ought to get rid of every one who shews himself disposed to endanger the tranquility of Europe.

French Funds 88.

FOR SALE,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
On FRIDAY, the second of October, at ten o'clock,

About 2500 bushels *Ground Allum Salt*, in lots to suit purchasers.

Credits made known at the time of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

September 30.

FOR SALE OR RENT,
WATER-STREET ACADEMY,

A two story BRICK HOUSE, pleasantly situated, and lately occupied by the Rev. *J. Foster*—Terms of sale or rent will be very moderate.

L. LEWIS.

September 30. 2aw

Valuable Lands for Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the honorable the United States Circuit Court, of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, will be sold on the Premises, on Tuesday, the 29th day of September next, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months,

One Moiety of a Tract of Land,

called "Abingdon," formerly the residence of Mr. Robert Alexander, lying on the Potomac and Four-Mile-Creek, and about 5 miles above the town of Alexandria, commanding a handsome view of the Potomac, Alexandria, Washington City and George-Town, and the new road to Washington passing nearly thro' the center of the tract, which contains 553 acres, and is laid off into four lots of different sizes to accommodate purchasers, a plat of which may be seen at any time on application to the subscribers.

Thomas Swann,
G. Deneale,
Edmund I. Lee, } *Comm'rs.*

August 23 dts

☞ The sale of the above property was commenced on the premises, and not being finished the sale was adjourned, and will again commence at the Coffee-House, in the town of Alexandria, on *Saturday* next, the 3d October, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon.

The Commissioners.

Sept. 30 dts.

FOR SALE,
The Schooner
INDUSTRY,

Lying at Col. Gilpin's wharf, burthen upwards of 45 tons, firm and sound—serviceable for the bay or river.—For terms apply to

E. SHAY, *Prince-street.*

September 29. 3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, of the town and county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of the said county, letters of administration upon the personal estate of Doctor *James Gillies*, late of the town and county aforesaid deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with proper vouchers thereof, on or before the first day of April next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. And all those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand, this 29th day of September, 1807.

Frances Gillies, *Adm'x.*

September 29. 2aw4w

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS, *ALEXANDRIA:*

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica
} WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong
} TEAS *of good quality.*

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed-chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19. d

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong
} *TEAS,* particularly selected for family use.

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,
Bucellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port
} *WINES.*

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, stone spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

The Subscriber,

At The Manufactory, Water-street, offers for sale,

Upwards of 12,000 wt. Soap,

which, on inspection, will be found of a very superior quality.

Mould and dipped Candles in boxes.
South-Carolina Cotton, in bales.
Ditto Rice, in tierces.
And, as usual, first quality
Philadelphia Porter, in hhds. and bottles.

William Dunlap.

September 21. eo

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different qualities,
Bucellos and Carcavello Wines in quarter casks,
Window Glass of different sizes,
Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes,
Soft-shelled Almonds in bags,
A quantity of patent Iron Hollow ware.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

June 1. eo

Advertisement.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced business on Royal-street, near the market, where he purposes carrying on the business of a Cutler, Locksmith, Whitesmith, Elastic Truss-maker, Bell-hanger, Gun and Pistol Barrels, Browning, Blueing, and Polishing in the neatest manner.

All orders thankfully received and carefully attended to by

Caleb Hessey.

September 28. eo3t*

Ten Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, yesterday morning the 27th instant, an apprentce to the baking business named *Julian Mallard*, a Frenchman, about 20 years of age, speaks tolerable good English, fair complexion, light hair, has a lump over his right eye; had on and took with him two suits of clothes, one of which was clouded nankeen, has a watch with cyphers cut on the case. Whoever will take up said apprentice and secure him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges if brought home.

Edward Lee.

September 28. 3t

25 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, some time in the months of November or Dec. last, a negro man by the name of SAM, who was hired in the town of Alexandria to a Mr. Robert Smith. He was about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very straight, of rather a yellowish or taney complexion, stutters a little, has a soft voice and generally seems humble and timid when spoken to. He had a wife at col. Jemmeson's in the county of Caroline, and may perhaps be lurking in that neighborhood, but I think it more probable he may have gone to the state of Maryland. If taken in the state of Virginia and brought to me I will give the above reward; if in the state of Maryland and brought to me I will give 30 dollas reward.

Baldwin M. Lee.

Virginia, Westmoreland county, July 24. [30] d.

The Subscriber

Returns his most grateful thanks to the inhabitants of this town, for the patronage he has heretofore received, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same: He likewise takes this method to inform them that, on Monday evening, the 28th of September inst. he intends opening a NIGHT SCHOOL at his Academy on Prince-street, where will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and any branch of the Mathematics.—Any young gentlemen desirous to become acquainted with any of the above branches will meet with due attention from

G. W. Carlin.

September 15.

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, that the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorised the subscriber to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 16. d

TO RENT,

THE *BRICK HOUSE* lately occupied by the subscriber, situate on Duke-street. There is a good kitchen with a pump at the door, smoke-house, stables, and garden. For terms apply to E. JANNEY.

9th mo. 3d. 2aw

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of *John Dunlap*, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this *Notice* pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be pleased to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig,
William Herbert,
} *Ex'rs.*

April 6. 3taw

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public at large, that he always keeps a general assortment of NAILS, BRADS and SPRIGS, of every description, for Sale at his Nail Manufactory, Union-street. Merchants and others may be supplied on as good terms as at Philadelphia or Baltimore. He has lately commenced the Blacksmith business, in its various branches; those who favor him with their custum in that line may depend on having their work done with neatness and dispatch. Orders from country merchants and others, for Nails, will be duly attended to, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

Horace Field.

☞ Hoop-Iron for sale at the factory.

September 3. eo

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,

A THREE STORY *BRICK WAREHOUSE*, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the *Shipping* or *Grocery* business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT,
And immediate possession given,

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by *Jacob Hoffman*—an excellent stand for the DRY GOOD business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14. 3tawtf

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,

5000 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 tierces fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 tierces green Copperas
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
10 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica
30 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
12 boxes Tin Plates.

AND IN STORE,

26 hhds. South Potomac Tobacco.

Pursuant to a Decree

Of the honorable the circuit court of the district of Columbia, in a suit depending in Alexandria county, in chancery, wherein Colin Auld administrator of Robert Milligan, deceased, is complainant and William Wilson defendant, will be exposed to public sale, on *Saturday the 5th day of September next*, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the coffee house in the town of Alexandria, for ready money

ALL the said Wm. Wilson's right and title in and to three fourth parts of an undivided interest in the whole of the lands heretofore attached to the Keeptryst furnace, being about fourteen hundred acres, with the exception of the works and 121 acres sold to the government of the United States, lying in Berkley now Jefferson county, near Harper's ferry.

Charles Lee,
Thos. Swan.
} *Com'rs.*

August 4 2awts.

By reason of the absence of the commissioners, the sale of the above mentioned property is postponed until *Saturday* the *17th Oct.* at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the coffee house when it will take place.

Sept. 4.

FOR SALE,

THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT,

SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunting Creek, called *Rural Felicity*, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to RICHARD LEWIS.

April 28 eo

TO BE RENTED,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Ware house, on King and Henry-streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfield.

May 1. eo

For Sale or Rent,

A convenient two story BRICK HOUSE with back buildings, &c. situate on Duke-street, between Pitt and St. Asaph-streets.

ALSO,

A commodious frame STORE, on King-street, between Royal and Pitt-streets.

Apply to LAWRENCE HOOFE.

August 21. eo

TO BE SOLD,

FOR READY MONEY,

To the highest bidder, at public auction, at Dawson's tavern, in the county of Loudoun, and town of *Leesburg*, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of November next, if fair; if not, the next fair day; by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the 5th circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term 1806, in a suit depending in said court between the executors of Daniel Mildred, deceased, who was surviving partner of Mildred and Roberts, *plaintiffs*—and Samuel Hough and others *defendants*—

300 Acres of Land,

Near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg; or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs, in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,
Armstead Long,
Charles F. Mercer,
} *Com'rs.*

September 11. 2awts

To Parents, Guardians, & Teachers.

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
ALEXANDRIA,

MAVOR'S

UNIVERSAL SPELLING-BOOK,

Accompanied by a progressive series of Easy and Familiar Lessons.

Intended as an Introduction to the first Elements of the English Language.

THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vast number of initiatory books for children in the Nursery, which have been written within these few years by persons of distinguished abilities and sanctioned with their names, it must still be allowed, that there has not appeared one introduction to Reading, for the general use of schools, that rises above the level of the vulgar, though popular compilations of Dyche, Dilworth and Fenning. The superstructure has been attended to with sedulous care; and writers of the first eminence have contributed to rear the fabric of learning, while the foundation has almost invariably been suffered to be laid, by the most unskilfs and ignorant workmen. The consequence has frequently been, as might be expected from such a procedure: the taste has been vitiated at the very commencement; and it has often proved more difficult to remove error, than it would have cost pains to plant originally the principles of truth.

For the neglect we have alluded to, it would be impossible to produce any consistent reason. Perhaps the pride of acknowledged literature could not stoop to an occupation reputed so mean, as that of compiling a Spelling Book. Yet to lay the first stone of a noble edifice, has ever been a task delegated to the most honorable hands; and to sow the first seeds of useful learning in the nascent mind, is an employment that cannot be disgraceful to the most illustrious talents. Bishop Lowth wrote an excellent English grammar, and several men of rank in literature have benefitted the public by similar productions; yet it is in vain that grammars are written, if no one has learned to read: it is in vain that the sublimest discoveries are made in any art or science, if the generality of the world are precluded from profiting by them, for want of previous instruction in the first principles with which they are connected.

The Editor of the following sheets is fully convinced of the solidity of his inferences and the justice of his remarks, in whatever light his present undertaking may be regarded. Humble or degrading as it may appear to those who, perhaps, have no higher pretensions than himself, he cannot think that labor dishonorable, which is so manifestly beneficial to the rising generation; nor has he any reason to fear, but that the candid and judicious will appreciate his motives and his production as they deserve. Our sentiments and our conduct are more influenced by early impressions than many seem willing to allow. The stream will always flow tinctured with the nature of its source. A just maxim, a humane principle, a germ of knowledge early imbibed, will be permanent to the last. The first books we read can never be forgotten, nor the principles they inculcate, eradicated. Hence, in the prosecution of this work, care has been taken to make every lesson or essay, as far as the nature and intention of the plan would allow, tend to some useful purpose of information or instruction. Even in the more easy progressive lessons, where sense was limited to a single syllable, it is hoped something will be found to please and to improve, nor will this be thought difficule. To tread in the steps of a Barbault, a Jauffret, an Edgeworth, a Trimmer, a Berquin, and to accommodate their labors to the benevolent design in hand, only acquired a little taste and judgment, which any person long conversant with education and books ought to possess.

In short, the Editor feels inclined to believe, that this manual for early youth will be found much better adapted for the purpose than any that has preceded it; and in consequence he anticipates the kind patronage of Teachers in general. It probably will tend to facilitate their labour, by furnishing subjects more agreeable to the pupil, than the dry inanity of most books of the kind; and it cannot fail to redound to their credit also, by giving youth an opportunity of gaining as much general knowledge as could be crowded within the limits prescribed.

Indeed it was a remark of the publisher, (to whom British youth are under singular obligations for furnishing them with many valuable oportunities of improvement) when he earnestly pressed this work on the Editor's attention "That a Spelling Book frequently constitutes the whole library of a poor child, unless when charity puts a bible into his hands, & it consequently ought to contain as great a variety of useful matter as the print will permit." The compilation has been formed strictly on this principle.

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